



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 1, 1921.

CALL "OPEN SHOP" BY ITS RIGHT NAME  
WORLD SAVER HAS USUAL COLLAPSE  
DRIVE TO BREAK DOWN LABOR  
PACKERS' GLARING INCONSISTENCIES  
SLOBBERING NONSENSE

OFFICE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR



# THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

**THE LABOR CLARION,  
LABOR TEMPLE,  
SIXTEENTH AND CAPP**

# Hale's

GOOD GOODS

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## Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. E. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.  
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1921

No. 9

## --: Call Open Shop By Its Right Name --:

Incalculable mischief results from general acceptance of wrong definitions in relation to public questions and issues. Not infrequently the public belies its claim to enlightenment by clinging, through year after year, to a falsehood in the face of the proof of falsehood. The effort of hostile employers to break down the union movement through the establishment of non-union shop conditions is a case in point.

Employers hostile to trade unionism long ago gave to the union shop the name "closed shop." They also coined the term "open shop" to describe the kind of shop which it was their aim to operate in opposition to the union shop.

The anti-union shop—and that is generally the "open shop"—is a shop in which the employer pursues a militant policy in opposition to organization. It is the shop of the crusading employer bent upon maintaining industrial autocracy and upon restoring it where trade unionism has broken it down.

The kind of shop which certain employers' associations today are endeavoring to establish under the name "open shop" is, in reality, the anti-union shop.

The "open shop" crusade is not what its name implies. It is a crusade against unionism. It is a crusade to break down the organized labor movement and restore industrial oligarchy.

The "open shop" of the present anti-union campaign is open only to non-union men. The United States steel corporation professes to maintain an open shop, but its tolerance for union workers in the steel mills has been shown amply within the past two years. Likewise its tolerance for union workers in its great West Virginia coal mine properties has been shown with equal emphasis. Unions and all their works and principles are hated and persecuted.

As a blind to cover their real purposes, certain of the so-called open shop advocates have set up what they term the "American plan" of shop operation. This is but another name for the non-union shop. The "American plan" has as its main principle bitter opposition to trade unionism.

The labor movement insists upon giving the proper terminology to the conflict between organized labor and its employer opponents. The labor movement insists that there can be no accurate public knowledge, and therefore no fair and adequate judgment of the issues, unless the terminology is accurate. To render a verdict on the merits of the union shop as against the kind of shop which hostile employers have in mind when they use the term "open shop" is equally as reprehensible as for a jury to render a verdict upon perjured evidence.

The labor movement strives for the union shop because the union shop means the introduction of democracy in industry. It means the beginning of counsel and conference, the end of the long ages of labor's silence. It means the beginning of manhood and womanhood for those who work.

There is no such thing as an "open shop" campaign in America. Every person who has the opportunity to speak or to write, who has the opportunity to convey information and counsel to his fellows, owes it as a duty to truth to expose and condemn this fraud.

What there is in America is a campaign on the part of autocratic employers to kill trade union-

ism in order that non-union shops may be conducted, wherein conditions of labor long since abolished in union shops may obtain without audible protest from silent, powerless workers.

America, if it understands, will know how to answer such an infamous campaign.

### INDUSTRIAL HOME WORK.

In an investigation of children engaged in industrial home work in three Rhode Island cities made by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, it was found that 8 per cent of all the children between 5 and 15 years of age had at some time during the year done factory work in their homes, either by hand or machine. They assembled jewelry, strung beads, finished lace and underwear, carded snaps and shoe buttons and performed many other simple operations incidental to manufacture.

In the majority of cases family need was given as the reason for home work. This work, however, added but little to the family income since the average earnings per family during the year from this source was only \$48. Over half the children were unable to earn as much as five cents an hour.

Many of the children worked not only after school, but also in the evenings; some worked exclusively at night. A few of the children who worked all day in factories or stores also worked at home every night, and eye strain was commonly reported. Teachers and school officials stated that home work interfered with school attendance and the quality of school work.

The home work system makes a factory out of the home, and the workers are subject to hazards from which they are not safeguarded by law. The health of the community is endangered by the use of clothing and other articles made in homes in which infectious diseases are present. More than half the employers stated it would be possible to make readjustments in their factories if the system of home work were abolished.

### INCOME TAX RETURNS.

More than 25,000 new individual income tax payers made returns to the San Francisco office during the 1921 filing period which closed March 15th, it was announced today at the office of Collector of Internal Revenue John L. Flynn.

The total number of returns, all classes, will reach 225,000. This is an increase of 10 per cent over last year despite the fact that the State of Nevada was taken from the Northern California District and made an independent district.

The corporations, which number about 2,000, and the partnerships, about 6500, remain about the same as last year. Of the 12,000 corporations, less than 4000 pay a tax.

The increase in the number of individual income taxpayers is taken to reflect a very healthy economic condition in the First California District which comprises the forty-eight counties north of the Tehachapi.

Collector Flynn has given out no figures as to the collections for the first quarter. While he said there would be a falling off in the income tax receipts as compared with 1920, by reason of the decrease of excess profits of the large corporations, the decrease will be largely compensated by the increased number of individual taxpayers in the district.

### WORLD SAVER HAS USUAL COLLAPSE.

The one big union was given another shove into oblivion, when Arthur Evans, general secretary of its mining department, in Western Canada, denounced this "mulligan form of organization" and resigned.

In a letter to "the faithful remnants of District No. 1, mining department of the one big union," Evans declares that the one big union executives are attempting to use the organization "as a wet nurse and propaganda club for the Socialist party of Canada and its various political freaks."

Evans refers to "would be dictators of the proletariat" within the one big union, and condemns the "mob form of organization."

The resignation is indicative of the workers' attitude toward the latest world saver that was launched in Calgary in 1919 amid wild hurrahs. It has been stated that the one big union now includes less than 5000 members in the entire Dominion of Canada.

The Alberta Labor News makes this comment on the resignation of Arthur Evans from the one big union:

"Many of those who opposed the o. b. u. from the beginning were severely criticised at the time when they expressed the conviction that the men at the head of that movement were only interested in making it—to use Mr. Evans' language—'a wet nurse and propaganda club for the Socialist party of Canada and its various freaks.'"

"Those who precipitated the so-called o. b. u. movement caused a distinct set-back to the working class organizations of western Canada, from which many are now only recovering. It is to be hoped that many will profit by the experience and not again be led into helping to further the propaganda of those who believe in the 'misery' theory."

### CRAMP SHIPYARD STRIKE.

An investigation has been promised by the Navy Department into conditions in the shipyard of the Cramp Ship & Engine Co., whose employees numbering 7000 men and embracing fourteen different trades have been on strike for the past ten weeks to preserve the right of collective bargaining won through organization during the war. The interest of the Navy Department in the conditions growing out of this strike is paramount due to the fact that 90 per cent of the contracts upon which the Cramp Co. is working is for the Government. A committee of employees and their advisers were in conference with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt on the 21st at which time they were assured that the Government expected that full value would be returned by the Cramp Co., for every dollar of Government funds expended and that no effort on the part of the company to saddle the expense of breaking the strike would be tolerated. The strikers are hopeful that a fair and thorough investigation may result in a just settlement.

### ORGANIZER COMING.

Daisy Houck of Los Angeles, general organizer for the United Garment Workers of America, is expected to arrive this week in San Francisco, where she will spend considerable time in the interests of the Garment Workers' Union and the Garment Cutters' Union.



**DRIVE TO BREAK DOWN LABOR.**

Addressing the transportation labor board as counsel for the organized railroad employees, Frank P. Walsh exposed the tactics being employed by the railroads and other large employers to break down labor organizations. He tore the mask off the hypocrisy of the managers who have been saying that the concerted drive against established wage agreements is in the interest of efficient and economical management of the railroads. At the same time he sounded a warning that should, but probably will not, be heeded by those who are riding a high-horse and are traveling to a bad spill. Mr. Walsh said:

"Long before the last great war it was a maxim that an army fights on its belly. I invite your thoughtful consideration as to how an army of the unemployed may fight on empty bellies."

After reviewing what had been attempted by railroad executives, Mr. Walsh continued:

"Further to aggravate the situation we have the threatened debacle in the great packing industry. There 200,000 men and women have been told that they must work longer hours for less wages in order that the industry may go forward to the satisfaction of the overlords who control it. This means that all ground gained by these workers in years of struggling for their economic rights through the establishment of the living wage and the shorter workday as fundamental principles in industrial relations will be wrested from them in a day or in an hour.

"It means that the packers are backing up the railroad owners and the Morgans and the Garys of the steel industry in a concerted drive to break down all labor organizations and to turn back the clock that has registered all progress that has been made in the relations between those who work and those who employ them.

"Whatever tribunal is interposed between the parties in the controversy in the packing industry will be told by the packers that wages in that industry must be reduced because wages of railway workers are about to be reduced. Then in the next great struggle of the shorter workday—and don't forget that that is one of the great issues of the steel industry—they hope to be able to say that the eight-hour day is a failure and to offer as proof of that a return to longer hours in the packing industry. That is the vicious circle of which labor complains. That is the way the plan has been set up, and that is the way it will be played through by the financial interests unless they are restrained by a wisdom which is not their's or a power which is greater than their's.

"Labor is making the most brilliant fight ever waged by it. Faced with almost insuperable difficulties, the combined wealth of American industry and the ablest special leaders that money can command, the leaders are meeting every is-

sue with a calmness and courage that leaves no doubt of the outcome of the struggle.

"The most heartening aspect of this conflict is the unbroken morale of the workers and their determination to see it through to the end. Loss of employment and the incidental privation and suffering but serve to increase that unconquerable spirit that is the essence of victory.

"If railroad managers imagined that after starving a few months the workers would accept any proposition offered to them, they are getting their disillusionment. In not a single instance has any group of railroad workers hesitated a moment in contemptuously spurning overtures that contemplated reduced wages or increased hours of labor. This must be most disquieting to the railroad executives. They are not accustomed to such independence from those whom they have been exploiting. It has not yet dawned upon their darkened intellects that the workers have had a great vision and are in no mood to brook a return to feudalism."

Mr. Walsh's solemn warning should not go unheeded. If the employers in this nation are as wise as they would have us believe, they will make an earnest effort to get the men back on their jobs at wages that will enable them to maintain themselves and families in decent comfort.

**LEST WE FORGET.**

A few years ago, when in the darkest moments of the war the Germans were pressing toward Paris and the Turks under German tutelage were cutting their way to the East, two nations came to the rescue. On the western front American manhood broke the deadlock. In Asia Minor, the small Armenian-Assyrian army threw itself across the enemy's path leading from the Black to the Caspian Seas and saved Asia to the Allies. And yet we hear no voice of protest to such words as these:

"The life and property of foreigners belong to you," declared Mustapha Kemal, in a speech at Angora, Turkish Nationalist headquarters, September 17, 1920, "kill the Greeks, the Armenians, the French and the British; do not fear anybody, kill them ruthlessly, butcher them, destroy and burn everything; Allah is great and will forgive you."

Our friends have been confused over the Hoover European Relief. Hoover's successful campaign will enable the kiddies in Europe to get a good substantial meal. We are determined to secure the food for our kiddies for that long twenty-four mile table. There is an old saying "you get what you go after if you go after what you get." Emotion is no substitution for action.

All things come to him who saves. The best way to cure the spending habit is to prevent it.—Dodge News.

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**IRON MOULDERS ENJOINED.**

Vice-Chancellor Backus of Newark, New Jersey, has issued an injunction against members of Iron Molders' Union No 40, who are on strike against the Worthington Pump Works because of wage cuts. The court was told that the strikers are "attempting to intimidate" workers who have taken their places. The injunction commands the strikers to desist from picketing and from interfering with employees.

If the iron molders were not trade unionists and were not strikers, and the company made this charge, the chancellor would laugh the company out of court when it asked for an injunction to stop "intimidation." The court would notify the company that police statutes govern this case, and that they should swear out a warrant and the accused would be given a trial-by jury.

This American method is not supposed to operate, however, during strike times, when workers have no guarantees under the injunction process. The court is judge, jury and executioner. He issues his order and commands the strikers to prove their innocence, and can fine or jail them, without being hampered by law, custom or constitutional guarantee.

Because trade unionists protest against this inequity, they are charged with wanting special favors before the law, when in truth they are only asking that they be treated as any other citizens who are accused of law violation.

**"EMPLOY NO WHITE MEN."**

Officials of the Phoenix division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad have ordered section and gang foremen to cease employing white men.

This logical development of the so-called "American plan" is found in Circular No. 629, which notifies the foremen:

"When you need men for your gang, write the Home Supply Company, railroad mail, addressed to them at Prescott, Arizona; tell them how many men your gang is allowed; how many men you need (state whether single or men with families wanted) and state where you want these men sent.

"When a man is discharged or quits, the Home Supply Company should be notified immediately, giving the man's name and the date he quits or is discharged.

"Relative to using white men on sections, please be advised that any white men now in the service will be allowed to remain in the service, but under no consideration should any more white men be hired by you, even if you are authorized by the Home Supply Company to hire men for your section.

"These instructions appear to be very definite and concise but they must be followed closely. Failure to comply entirely and exactly with these instructions will result in severe discipline to the foreman concerned."

**GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN.**

Announcement is made by the United States Civil Service Commission that examinations will shortly be held in this city for the following positions: Messenger (female) in the department of public roads, \$60 a month; laboratory aid in forest pathology, \$1200 a year; lithographic press helper, \$700 a year; assistant in bureau of markets, \$1500 to \$2100 a year; aid in division of ethnology, \$100 a month; agricultural assistant, \$2250 to \$3000 a year.

**M. ZEISS**

HAVE YOU TRIED OUR SPECIAL LUNCHEON?

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Corner Sixteenth and Guerrero Streets

**PACKERS' GLARING INCONSISTENCIES.**

The packers studiously are dodging the well-founded charge that they deliberately violated their obligation to the Government and to their employees. They sought extension of an agreement with the Government and their employees to abide by the decisions of Federal Judge Alschuler until one year after peace had been declared. And the organized employees submitted to this agreement in good faith.

The packers' excuse that there is no further need of arbitration, as provided in the agreement, because the war is practically over, is an imposition upon the intelligence of the public as they (the packers) sought an extension of that very agreement long after the war was over (in May, 1919). Regardless of the fact that they discount the value of their own word and signature by withdrawing from an agreement to which they pledged themselves, ere its time expired, why seek renewal of an agreement when the war was over and then break the same because the war is over?

The allegation by Mr. Armour, according to the press, that "ninety per cent of the employees in the plants will not be swayed by self-styled labor leaders, whose jobs and salaries are always in danger except when there is a conflict," is maliciously unfounded. International Secretary-Treasurer Lane and other representatives of the organized packing house workers, who are the unanimous choice of the workers they serve, have always endeavored to avert a strike or conflict and have looked upon it only as the last resort. They preferred arbitration, as conducted under the Alschuler Administration, to the strike because it was fair to all concerned and less costly to the public, the packers and the employees. How, in the name of reason, then can it be claimed that the leaders of the packing house workers are seeking a conflict when Mr. Armour and co-packers break an agreement made to avert such conflicts?

**COMPANY HOUSES PAY.**

In a study of housing of employees made by the United States Bureau of Labor statistics it is stated that "reports from eight different coal companies in Pennsylvania show a gross return of 11 per cent on a total inventory value of \$2,855,912." Among the reasons advanced by employers for maintaining company houses are the following:

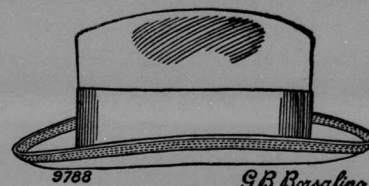
"Greater loyalty from employees; more contented and more efficient workmen; a better control of the labor situation (that is, hire and discharge with greater freedom); serves to advertise the company and to keep it favorably before the public; facilitates part time."

No one has any respect for the man who has no respect for himself. A member of a union who fails to demand the union label on all purchases can have no respect for himself, and, of course, no one has any respect for him.

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**GREED WOULD DICTATE.**

Reactionary employers in Pittsburgh have become so brazen that they serve notice on religious and semi-religious organizations that they must be deaf, dumb and blind on the labor question or greed's purse strings will be tightened.

The Employers' Association of Pittsburgh has issued a circular to their membership, supplemental to the one issued last January, in which attention was called to the industrial program of the Young Women's Christian Association and the efforts of that organization to raise \$200,000. The industrial program of these women includes collective bargaining, protection of workers from enforced unemployment, a minimum wage and experiments in co-operative ownership. The women refused to sell their principles and reaction gloats that they only raised \$90,000 "as a result of the information given our members."

"The ladies of the Y. W. C. A. were very 'wrothy' over the action," says the employers, "but we told them we could do nothing unless they would repudiate the action of their national body and promise not to send any of the sums they were raising to the national headquarters, where it would, of course, be used in the support of the national program which had been adopted, and which, we believed, to be detrimental to our American institutions."

"The dangerous attitude of some of our religious and quasi-religious institutions is one of the most serious things we have to face at the present time."

"The radical and bolshevik elements in the churches seem to be co-operating through the federal council of the Churches of Christ in America and many of our members are expressing themselves as determined to discontinue financial support of their respective churches unless they withdraw all moral and financial support from the federal council."

**OPPOSE SALES TAX BILL.**

John P. Frey, editor of the International Molders' Journal, suggests that trade unionists awake to the importance of the proposed sales tax, now advocated in Washington, as a means of raising national taxes. The unionist says:

"What a certain group of representatives are attempting in Congress is nothing less than removing the excess profits tax now paid by manufacturers and placing the burden directly upon consumers. Such a tax would make the wage earners heavier burden bearers than before and would exempt those most able to pay a proper tax from assuming such an obligation."

"The sales tax bill is an effort on the part of certain financial interests to secure exemption from taxation and to have their burden shifted to consumers so that the government may gather a direct tax from every wage earner each time they purchase any article."

"Local unions and members interested in knowing exactly what is involved in a sales tax should write to Congressman John A. Frear of Wisconsin, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., for copy of a speech he delivered on this subject January 31."

The prudent house-wife will safeguard the health of her household by always patronizing the union label, card and button.



MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

**TOMORROW NIGHT.**

A pageant and masquerade carnival will be given in the Civic Auditorium tomorrow evening for the benefit of the San Francisco Working Boys' Club, established by Archbishop Edward J. Hanna and supervised by the Rev. Francis P. McElroy.

All loyal, patriotic citizens of San Francisco who are interested in the work of "building better homes" and providing homes, education, recreation and employment, are urged by Archbishop Hanna to patronize this benefit performance, which will be the biggest and best show ever staged in San Francisco.

The pageant and carnival is being given for the purpose of raising money to clear the debt of \$10,000 on the Working Boys' Club at 832 Fell street and to establish similar clubs in other sections of the city.

The San Francisco Working Boys' Club is non-sectarian and cares for homeless, friendless boys, regardless of race or creed. Since its inception less than four years ago more than 200 boys have been started on the road to success through the efforts of the club, which is now caring for more than thirty boys.

Men and women from every walk of life and practically every religious, fraternal, civic, military, labor and women's organization in the San Francisco bay district have indorsed the work of the club and the benefit to be held in the Civic Auditorium Saturday evening.

Presiding over the pageant and carnival will be "Queen Beth," otherwise Miss Beth F. Dooley of Dolores Institute, Y. L. I., who will be attired in royal robes and will be attended by maids of honor, heralds, ladies in waiting and pages, all in gorgeous costumes.

It is hoped to raise \$25,000 through the benefit pageant and carnival for the work of the San Francisco Working Boys' Club. This can be done if everybody will do their bit to make the affair a financial success.

"Come one, come all and help in the work of building better boys," is the invitation extended by the Rev. Francis P. McElroy, superintendent of the San Francisco Working Boys' Club.

**HETCH-HETCHY CONFERENCE.**

A conference at the City Hall last Tuesday arranged by Federal Mediator William H. Army failed to reach any definite conclusion concerning an adjustment of the difficulty, and adjourned to meet again next Wednesday, when the two contractors concerned will be in attendance. Besides twenty or more of the original strikers, there were present at the meeting the City Engineer, Timothy A. Reardon, president of the Board of Public Works; Nelson Eckart, assistant city engineer, in charge of the Hetch-Hetchy; Robert M. Searls, chief counsel for the Hetch-Hetchy; Supervisors Joseph Lahaney, James B. McSheehy, Joseph Mulvihill and H. S. McCluskey of the executive board of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; William H. Army, representing the United States Department of Labor; Charles Tinkler, head of the Construction Company of North America, and Attorney William F. Humphrey, president of the Olympic Club and a Park Commissioner, representing Tinkler.

That the strike was unauthorized by the American Federation of Labor, but was "pulled" by individual action, was the statement of Timothy A. Reardon in summing up conditions leading to the difficulties. Reardon said the Hetch-Hetchy work was the only union tunnel job known.

The union men presented a tentative contract they wished discussed that would leave an adjustment of the matter to representatives of the contractors, two union men, one from the United States Department of Labor, and one man to represent the city of San Francisco. They said there would be no increase in wages asked at this time, but the union must be recognized.

We naturally imagine the bootleggers are having a rough time making out their income tax returns. If they are conscientious (?), how dare they tell the truth.

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 SAN FRANCISCO  
 LOS ANGELES SACRAMENTO



### THE BETTER HOME MOVEMENT. San Francisco Development Association.

One of the latest public spirited movements—that for the improvement of housing conditions—has to do with a vital function of life itself, namely, a contented home existence upon which both material and spiritual progress can alone be made.

Within the narrow confines of San Francisco's forty-nine square miles of area more people live than in any equal area to be found inside the boundaries of Los Angeles' three hundred square miles of city and county. So, within this congested heart of San Francisco, with its narrow streets, high buildings, and multiple family dwellings, the beautiful, livable, ideal small home, with its little flower garden and ivy-clad porch cannot be established. Such a home requires lateral space, and air and direct sunshine. The "better home" seeker must go into the out-lying districts in order to find the requisite conditions under which he can develop the artistic habitat that has been recently pictured with such conviction and inspirational encouragement, by Ross Crane. But in his search for an open spot on which the home seeker can grow his own vine and fig tree he is quite likely to be balked by the absence of one vital indispensable condition. The home seeker finds there is no nearby transportation facility by which he and his family can conveniently, comfortably and safely get to their work and to their school and to their church and to their holiday diversions. And here we come right up against the basic, fundamental condition that will have to be satisfied before any movement to better the living circumstances of the great mass of our substantial, aspiring small home builders.

It is simply stating an axiomatic truth to say that steel rails must precede rather than follow population's growth. To serve Los Angeles' rapidly increasing residents over eleven hundred miles of street car lines have been built, while San Francisco has stood pat with only something over three hundred miles. In the meantime our normal population factor of increase is actually retrograding, and our outlying districts, where small homes should be rising over-night, are being stunted in their growth and rapidly smothered by the drifting sands of the ocean. The transportation situation has been crying out for attention and correction, for these many years. All movements to make San Francisco the biggest, the most attractive, the most desirable city of the Sunset Coast must lag behind their complete fulfillment, waiting on the satisfactory settlement of this fundamental requirement.

Transportation is an indispensable factor of the "Boosting" campaign, which will be rendered measurably less effectual if it is not based on the existence of adequate street railway service, capable of logical expansion in advance of the city's outlying growth and development. This is the controlling factor in the acceptance or rejection of proposed industrial plant sites and of districts advertised as suitable for the ideal small home. The serious and perplexing housing difficulties now engaging the urgent study of our

experts all over the country are greatly simplified wherever there is found adequate and suitable transportation facilities.

In the last analysis, it has been accepted as final that the only solution for us is the immediate unification of San Francisco's three separately owned, independent and competing street car lines. This merger can only be accomplished through the city's taking over the two privately owned lines at a fair price and on such terms as will enable the city finally to cancel the indebtedness, solely out of the earnings of the lines thus acquired, and without the issuance of a dollar's worth of bonds or a mill's increase in taxes. This plan has received the overwhelming approval of the electorate and the indorsement of practically all the civic organizations and women's clubs of the city.

### DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Neil Daugherty of the marine firemen, Carl Swanson of the riggers and stevedores, James C. Wardell of the marine cooks, Julius Feykert and George Oosterman of the Blacksmiths and helpers, Imo Compton of the bindery women, Hans J. Olsen of the riggers and stevedores.

### BARBRACK IN SACRAMENTO.

Ferdinand Barbrack, secretary of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, is in Sacramento looking after legislative matters which are likely to have an influence upon the printing business of the State. He expects to remain there about a week, or until such time as the measures he is interested in have been disposed of by the Legislature.

### JOSEPHINE COLBY HONORED.

Miss Josephine Colby of Fresno, well known in labor circles throughout California, has just been appointed field secretary for the American Federation of Teachers. Miss Colby will have headquarters in Chicago, from which place she will direct the publicity work of the American Federation of Teachers.

Many a salesman carries around too abundant supply of chin-goods.—Forbes Magazine.

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FOR ALL MAKES  
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**OVERALLS**



# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1921.

Newton's law of gravity was disputed Monday by a linen man at the Argonaut Hotel. Humphreys and a basket of bed sheets plunged six stories down an elevator shaft, the basket, though lighter than the man, arriving at the bottom first. Humphreys landed in the basket and thereby avoided injury. He said afterward it was the quickest descent he had ever made.

Former Secretary of Labor Wilson has resigned from the international joint commission to which he was appointed by President Wilson at the closing hours of his administration. It is stated that President Harding intimated to the ex-labor secretary that his resignation would be acceptable. The duties of the commission are to adjust waterways disputes between this country and Canada. Other differences between citizens of the two countries may be referred to this commission.

The Better America Federation failed in its effort to convince the State Board of Education that it should change its ruling with relation to the distribution of the literature of the former organization among the school children of California. The Better America Federation has attempted to distribute political propaganda to students under the guise of patriotic literature, but the Superintendent of Public Instruction discovered the deceit and the pamphlets were taeoed. After a lengthy hearing in Sacramento last Monday the State Board of Education reaffirmed its previous action in barring the distribution.

Though the management of the Armour packing plants denies that there has been any coercion or intimidation in the effort to have employees accept the new scheme of things proposed the statement does not ring true and those who have had previous experience with these concerns will not readily believe that the proposition was presented in good faith or with any idea in mind of benefitting the workers in these establishments. In the past each move has been made with the idea of increasing profits as the dominant motive and the scheme announced last week shows on its face that the same purpose is back of it. The fox is as cunning as ever and proceeds with the same old trickery, but the workers are wiser than they were in the old days and cannot be so easily entrapped.

## Slobbering Nonsense

Many men in no way connected with the American labor movement have tried to make use of it in one way or another for their own benefit, but thanks to intelligent leadership the movement has had in general these efforts have almost invariably resulted in failure. The American labor movement has been absolutely governed by the workers themselves and the so-called intellectuals have not been permitted to gain any degree of control over it except in an isolated instance here and there, such as Seattle, Winnipeg, Detroit and now and then parts of it in New York. In every instance where the intellectuals have been given a dominant influence in the movement they have sent it off on dreaming expeditions that have invariably resulted in disaster.

The labor movements of Europe have not been so fortunate in keeping the intellectuals out and as a consequence there is not a movement in Europe which is not dominated by them and thus driven to dreamy policies that have retarded the real progress of the workers.

And now comes William Randolph Hearst with a whine about the leadership of American labor being incompetent because it has consistently and persistently refused to accept his program or his dictation. He has been trying for twenty years to fasten himself upon the American labor movement for his own benefit but without success. Recently a young man came into this office in search of a position as labor reporter and asked if we thought it possible for him to secure employment on one of the daily papers in that line. He said he was thoroughly familiar with the movement, its aims and purposes and that the papers, or some of them, indicated that they did not have experienced men on the labor details. We agreed with him. He went to the Examiner and made application for a position, explaining that he could get labor news and write it up in intelligent fashion because he was acquainted with the policies of the movement generally and also of the local Labor Council. The Examiner man promptly told him he did not want labor news because the Labor Council was out of harmony with the policies of the paper relating to labor. That furnishes a fair indication of the manner in which the paper is conducted.

The choicest bit of slobbering nonsense, however, that Hearst has allowed to drip from his mouth recently is to be found in this quotation from an editorial published in last Wednesday's Examiner. It says:

"It is not too much to say that in no white civilized country, with the possible exception of France, is organized labor so uninfluential, so negligible and so defenseless. In England, Germany, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia and Russia labor, during the last five years, has progressed as fast as the American labor movement has retrogressed. The causes for these disasters since the armistice are various, but on the last analysis they all boil down to bad leadership, and particularly to the bad leadership, and the inconsistencies of Mr. Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, who has been as much a dupe of President Wilson as President Wilson was the dupe of Lloyd George and Clemenceau."

Now anyone who knows anything at all knows that the American workers are better off than the workers in any other part of the world, including the countries mentioned by the slime slinger quoted above. The best proof of the value of policies is to be found in the results they produce. Measured in this scale the policies of the American Federation of Labor tower monumentally over those of any other labor movement in the world. No intelligent person will attempt to dispute these facts.

Hearst has persistently endeavored to get labor behind his political bandwagon without success, and that furnishes the real reason for this attack upon the American labor movement and its leadership.

Recently we had a conversation lasting more than two hours with the secretary of one of Great Britain's big and powerful unions. He is a highly intelligent man and not one to chase after every fad the wind blows in his direction. We were, therefore, much interested when he said: "I have now been in your country about three months and have been studying the situation here. When I came here I held the opinion that the labor movement in America was rather backward in that it had not formed a labor political party as we have in England—the British Labor Party. But as the facts are revealed to me I find that you have been able to get better results in this country by your policy than we could possibly hope to attain by a similar course. You have labor men in political offices of all kinds in this country from the President's Cabinet to the town councils, while we were unable to do anything of the kind in England before we formed the British Labor Party. These facts have convinced me that conditions are so different in the two countries that the policies which prove successful in one might be an absolute failure in the other. The Labor Party in Great Britain is a good thing, fraught with some little danger, but nevertheless, I believe, the proper course for us to follow. The policy of the American Federation of Labor, too, I believe, is the proper one for your country. My trip to America has been a real education. I have formed some new opinions and have been strengthened in some old ones. It has broadened me and made it possible for me to see your viewpoint with more toleration than before I came here."

Hearst's disappointments and failures have driven him to Bolshevism where he finds congenial companionship among others who, like himself, have failed because of incompetency.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Cardinal Gibbons, who died in Baltimore last week at the age of 87, was a friend of organized labor in the days when to favor organization of the workers was deemed most radical, even the workers themselves being compelled to keep their affiliations secret. In the stand he took forty or fifty years ago the Cardinal demonstrated to the world that he had the courage of his convictions and he remained steadfast throughout the trials and storms that beset the workers in their march of progress.

It is daily becoming more apparent that the advocates of the resumption of trade relations with Russia are those who desire recognition of the Soviet government and are using the trade relations dodge to bring about the accomplishment of their purpose. It is also apparent that they are succeeding in deceiving nobody but themselves and a few dupes who are of no assistance whatever in bringing about the desired results. When a decent, trustworthy government is established by the people in Russia there will be no difficulty about recognition, but the present tyrannical dictatorship will not be recognized by the present national administration. That has been made plain to all.

At a hearing before the railway labor board T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the association of railway executives, acknowledged that he "was not a practical railroad man," although he is a director of four railroads, ten banks and other corporations. Mr. Cuyler has been issuing much publicity as chairman of the association, and on cross-examination stated that these words of wisdom were written by Ivy Lee. Ivy Lee came into prominence when he testified before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations six years ago, that he was connected with the Rockefeller interests during the miners' strike in Colorado that culminated in the killing of women and children at Ludlow.

Newspaper reports say that one Dr. Ira N. Hollis, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, criticised organized labor severely in New York last Friday night, asserting that labor unions "teach their members to put in hours simply to get their pay." We do not know who the Hollis person is, but twenty-five years in the labor movement have demonstrated to us that he does not know what he is talking about, for in that time we have never known a union to teach any such doctrine. Not one. And we have surely had as great advantages to get at the facts as has the critic referred to. The unions do, of course, urge their members to get the pay, and it is to get the pay that the members work as a matter of fact. Most of them would be doing something more congenial were it not for the fact that they must get the pay to live, but in this regard they are just like the rest of society, and there is nothing at all strange or unusual about them. Few of us are so situated that we can pass over the objectionable work and do only that which is pleasing and inviting to us. Perhaps Dr. Hollis is so fortunately situated as to be able to do so, but that furnishes him no justification for slandering his less lucky fellow beings by insinuating that they are dishonest shirkers. He needs either to readjust his vision or change tack by telling the truth. He has either been deceived or his himself practicing deceit.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Mrs. Coolidge wore a blue serge traveling suit—it might have been a street suit or walking suit as well—and topped it off with a black straw turban. On each side there fell a cascade of paradise—gaubig 'Bassi ETAOIN ETAOIN f waist was dark blue georgette, heavily figured, in colored beads.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

Teacher—Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?

Thomas (after reflection)—A conjunction is a word connecting anything, such as "The horse is hitched to the fence by his halter." "Halter" is a conjunction, because it connects the horse and the fence.—Harper's Bazar.

The detail had just arrived near the front lines when the captain looked around and noticed a private hatless and coatless.

"Where's the rest of your uniform?" he demanded.

"Back where we came from."

"Go back and get it."

The private vanished and later reappeared, correctly uniformed, but without his rifle.

"Where's your gun?"

"Left it back where we came from."

"Listen!" bellowed the captain. "You're a fine soldier. What were you in civilian life?"

"Plumber's assistant."—The American Legion Weekly.

Freshman—Where do jailbirds come from?

Soph—They are raised from larks, bats and swallows.—The Drexler.

We all know what is best for our neighbors; and if they aren't watching, we'll make a law prescribing it for them.—St. Louis Democrat.

"Did you buy that ninety-dollar hat you were raving over?"

"Yes."

"What did your husband think of it?"

"Why—er—he raved over it, too."—Boston Globe.

Clerk—Since I married, sir, I find that my salary is not large enough.

Cynical Employer—The usual discovery, my young friend. And it never will be again.—Boston Transcript.

"I'm sorry that my engagements prevent my attending your charity concert, but I shall be with you in spirit."

"Splendid! And where would you like your spirit to sit? I have tickets for half a dollar, a dollar, and two dollars."—The Drexler.

A widower ordered a headstone for his wife's grave. The inscription concluded with: "Lord, she was thine." When it was finished it was found that the stone-cutter did not have room on the stone for the "e" in "thine."—The Drexler.

Kitty, aged four, had been naughty and her father had had to administer vigorous correction before going to business. That an impression had been made was apparent when, on his return from business in the evening, Kitty called upstairs with frigid politeness: "Mother, your husband's home."

Flatbush—You say your wife went to college before you married her?

Bensonhurst—Yes, she did.

Flatbush—And she thought of taking up law, you said?

Bensonhurst—Yes; but now she's satisfied to lay it down.—Yonkers Statesman.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## THE KARMA OF LABOR.

By Frank K. Foster.

## Discontent.

Pity it is to feel  
Day after day  
Toil's routine ever steal  
One's life away.

But greater pity still  
Never to know  
'Tis chiefest of all ill  
To stagnate so.

Better a futile wrath  
With barren life  
With hope of aftermath  
To follow strife.

## THE MAN WHO WINS.

The man who wins is the man who works—  
The man who toils while the next man shirks;  
The man who stands in his deep distress,  
With his head held high in the deadly press—  
Yes, he is the man who wins.

## "THE UNSKILLED WORKER."

It is almost impossible to pick up a newspaper without being confronted by an interview with some "captain of industry" who is sure prosperity will not return until the wages of "common labor" have been materially reduced.

"There must be no coddling of the unskilled worker," announces the Wall Street Journal, which is proud of its "brutal frankness" in discussing industrial problems.

One would imagine from the way some of these representatives of the employing class talk that the "unskilled worker" was a sort of a vermiform appendix which could be removed from society without ill effect.

The fact is that the so-called "unskilled worker" is the Atlas who supports the whole world of industry. Without him our engineers and executives would be helpless. It is true they plan and direct the work and the skilled workman gives it definite form, but after all these have done their parts the task of the "common laborer" remains essential.

He does not ask to be "coddled." But he demands a living wage and an eight-hour day and working conditions worthy of an American. He is entitled to all these. Without them, he and his will always remain "unskilled workers." With them, he will at least be able to care for wife and family, and if he does not enter the ranks of the skilled he will see to it that his boys and girls have their chance.

The skilled worker has a vital interest in the well-being of his unskilled brother. The wage of the unskilled in the long run fixed the compensation of the skilled.

Employers know this. They are assailing the unskilled workers because the latter are poorly organized and therefore least capable of offering effective resistance. If they can force down their wages, they can then turn their guns on the skilled workers with greater hope of success.

## URMY GIVEN ASSIGNMENT.

Federal Mediator William H. Urmey of San Francisco has been directed by H. L. Kerwin, director of the Conciliation Commission of the United States Department of Labor, to use his good offices in behalf of the Egg Inspectors' Union and the Warehousemen's Union of this city, who are trying to maintain union conditions.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Notwithstanding that International Typographical Union statistics show that up to and including March 16, 1921, 162 unions had signed up for the forty-four hour week, to become effective on or before May 1, 1921, representing a membership of approximately 20,000, opposition to the shorter work week is not dead by any means, as is evidenced by the following letter from the Forty-eight Hour League of California to newspaper publishers:

"Stockton, Cal., March 19, 1921.—Gentlemen: You are invited to read carefully the enclosed reproduction of a letter signed by the Oregonian Publishing Company. You will note: 'We are going to arbitration on a new scale, and the printers are asking for a forty-two hour week.' If this demand can be made on the Portland Oregonian, can it not also be made on you? Is not the shorter work week demand now being made (effective May 1st) as much your problem as it is that of the commercial printer? Think it over! You are welcome to join the Forty-eight Hour League of California and assist us in our endeavor to maintain present working conditions and hours of labor. Yours very truly,

"FORTY-EIGHT HOUR LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA,

"GEO. W. PULICH, President.

"SAM'L R. MASON, Secretary."

The reproduced Oregonian letter which accompanied the above epistle reads as follows:

"Portland, Ore., March 5, 1921.—Pacific Coast Conference, 232 Bacon Block, Oakland, Cal.—Gentlemen: While we were unable to attend conference held at Fresno concerning the 44-hour week, we were very much interested in the outcome of the conference and we would be very glad to have any details which you can give us concerning same.

"Our present typographical scale is for 46 hours, but we are going to arbitration on a new scale, and the printers are asking for a 42-hour week.

"We would be glad to get any arguments or data which would help us in our arbitration case in defeating their demands.

"Thanking you in advance for any help you may give us, and assuring you of our willingness to co-operate in any way practicable, we are yours very truly,

"OREGONIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
"By W. E. HARTMUS, President."

According to the executive committee of the Employing Printers' Association of Salt Lake City, Utah, all of the job printing shops owned and controlled by them will be operated on the "American plan" after the first of May, and Salt

Lake Typographical Union has been notified to this effect. The proprietors say a program will be inaugurated for collective dealing between management and employees. This action, it is said, was taken following formal notification from the Typographical Union that, effective May 1 the union demanded a 44-hour week instead of the present 48-hour week, and an increase from the present contract scale of \$39 to \$51 a week. And the Employing Printers' Association of Salt Lake City is proceeding thus despite the fact that only a week ago its chairman assured an officer of the Salt Lake Typographical Union that dealings with the union had been upon a commendable basis and that no criticism could be made of the way in which the union handled its affairs. It's the same old bunk of the employer or organized employers masquerading behind their "American plan" slogan to segregate the mass of organized workers into smaller groups and eventually into individuals, when they will have them at their absolute mercy. Their so-called "American plan" is the most un-American thing in the country today, and what fools they be who think the organized workers of the nation are going to accept their program.

The third week of the Binghamton (N. Y.) printers' strike finds the ranks of the strikers unbroken and every striker optimistic as to the final outcome. The daily papers of that city have been unable to publish any sort of a paper for more than two weeks. It now develops that the publishers of Binghamton had determined to precipitate a strike in order to try out the "American" (?) plan of running their businesses. This is the plan recommended by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Manufacturers' Association. Strikebreaker Flagg has been engaged by the proprietors of the papers to furnish them with strikebreaking printers, but so far he has disappointed his employers, having failed to obtain more than ten or twelve rats to take the places of sixty competent printers, and among those ten there are only three who have any knowledge of printing. The striking printers are publishing a daily paper called the Advocate and are receiving encouragement from the citizens of Binghamton. Plans are being completed for making the paper a permanent institution. While the publishers are raising the patriotic smoke screen, claiming their action will enable disabled soldiers to obtain positions on the papers, they overlook the fact that thirty-two of the striking printers are world war veterans. Take a look over the Binghamton papers and see who was yelling the loudest to make the country safe for democracy. Who? The dollar a year men, of course. The Vail-Ballou Book Publishing Company of Binghamton, which formerly employed fifty-five printers, is unable to secure any help and will either have to discon-

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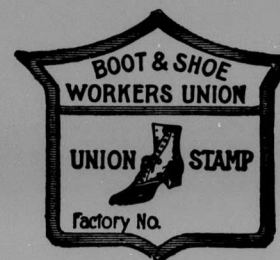


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Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer



tinue business or effect a settlement with the striking printers.

And the Boston Typothetae is trying to burst into the spotlight by announcing a reduction of \$4 per week in the pay of printers. The cut also applies to the bookbinding industry. It will take more than mere announcing of cutting to dull the blades of the cutters.

The Progressive Club of the local Typographical Union met last Sunday in Progress Hall, Labor Temple, and elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Eugene Donovan; vice-president, T. S. Black; secretary-treasurer, Dilse Hopkins; sergeant-at-arms, M. J. McDonnell. On assuming the gavel as presiding officer of the club, and after having delivered a short but stirring address, President Donovan appointed a campaign committee composed of T. S. Black, William McKnight, J. J. O'Rourke, Arthur S. Howe, George S. Hollis and George H. Knell, while Peter J. Cotter, M. J. McDonnell, John W. Kelly, Roy Donovan, W. Lyle Slocum and J. C. Crawford were assigned positions on the publicity committee. George Hollis announced that he would be a candidate to succeed himself as president of No. 21, and George H. Knell, second vice-president of the union, declared his intention of entering the race this year for the office of first vice-president. That there will be a plentitude of candidates for the office of delegate to the Quebec convention of the International Typographical Union next August was indicated by the flock of chapeaux that were tossed into the ring almost simultaneously. After the aforesaid "lids" had become comfortably settled in the circle, identity of their ownership was established as follows: Thomas S. Black, Arthur S. Howe, M. J. McDonnell, William McKnight, J. J. O'Rourke and John W. Kelly. An address delivered by John McParland, president of the I. T. U., at a testimonial banquet tendered him by members of New York Typographical Union was read and received with enthusiastic acclaim by the local Progressive Club, after which the meeting adjourned.

James M. Duncan, who succeeded James M. Lynch as president of the International Typographical Union, died at his home in Brooklyn on the 17th of March after a long illness. Mr. Duncan was president of New York Union No. 6 in 1888 and 1889.

The Joint Closer Affiliation Committee of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council has authorized its secretary, Ferdinand Barbrack, who is also a member of the Forty-four Hour Week Committee of the Pacific Slope Allied Printing Trades Conference, to draw on the treasury of the local closer affiliation committee for any funds necessary for propaganda work in favor of the 44-hour week.

The next meeting of the committee having in charge arrangements for the entertainment and ball to be given by the Joint Closer Affiliation Committee in Native Sons' Hall on the even-

ing of April 30 will be held in the assembly room of Typographical Union next Tuesday, April 5, at 8 o'clock p. m. The attendance of every committeeman is urged, especially the chairmen of the various sub-committees. Remember the date of the meeting—and be there!

The next meeting of the committee having Machine Compositors' Society will be held Sunday, April 10, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the assembly room of Typographical Union, 525 Market street. As this will be the last meeting of the society previous to the inauguration of the 44-hour week, considerable discussion on this subject will undoubtedly be indulged in. The directors of the society in their report to the last meeting again brought out the fact that the society is strictly non-political, no reference to politics being allowed to come before the body, thereby eliminating friction from partisanship and making it a common ground on which questions vital to all operators can come up for discussion and be acted upon for the mutual material benefit of this branch of the craft and the union as a whole. This, of course, does not prevent any member of the society from having or expressing his own political views, but only prevents the discussion of them during meetings of the society. Any officer of the society becoming a candidate for local or international office must resign that office on accepting the candidacy. At the last meeting of the society, Mitchell Alexander, chairman of the Oakland Tribune Chapel, was elected vice-president, and F. J. Bonnington of the Tri-City Labor Review was elected a member of the board of directors, representing Oakland. It is hoped that every operator who has not attended meetings of this society will be present at Sunday's gathering, as they are especially invited to attend and learn for themselves the great benefit that may be reaped through closer co-operation of the machine compositors of the bay cities.

Frank Bellesfield, postmaster of Pueblo, Colo., and former assemblyman and senator of that state, accompanied United States Marshal Gibbons, who brought "Jehovah" Sykes to McNeill Island to serve sentence. Mr. Bellesfield is a member of Pueblo Typographical Union and active in union affairs in Colorado.

Regular monthly meetings of union committees will be held next week as follows: Monday, 8 p. m., apprentice committee; Wednesday evening, label; Thursday, membership.

Invitations to the marriage of Miss Aileen Reynolds and Frank Edrick Sargent have been received by friends of the young couple. The ceremony will be performed April 6, at 12 o'clock noon, in St. Paul's Church, Twenty-ninth and Church streets. Miss Reynolds is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Reynolds. Mr. Sargent is one of the popular young members of San Francisco Typographical Union. He is at the head of the composing room of the Service Press.

H. H. Ellis, a member of the Smith-Brooks

Chapel of Denver, Colo., is spending a portion of a two months' vacation in San Francisco and vicinity.

The many friends of Will T. Hearst of the Examiner Chapel will be pleased to learn that he has recovered from his recent sickness sufficiently to be removed from Lane Hospital, where he was obliged to remain for several weeks. Mr. Hearst is now at home.

#### MEXICAN STRIKE SETTLED.

Striking railroad men and the Mexican government have reached an agreement on wages and working conditions and a strike that has been in force for several weeks was called off. The details of the settlement have not been made known. The government was represented in the negotiations by Adolfo de la Huerta, secretary of President Obregon.

Temperance organizations must act quickly against the bootleggers. As they cleared up two-thirds of a billion last year, they will soon be in the capitalist class, and get special privilege legislation, and be untouchable.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting, Held March 25, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to organizer for the Teachers' Union.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Egg Inspectors' Union, requesting Council to place boycott on several firms which are unfair to their union. From the Bricklayers' Union No. 7, requesting Council to place the Pacific Illinois Glass Works on the unfair list Wage scale and agreement of the Cracker Bakers' Union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the All American Co-operative Commission, inclosing copy of letter from the International Machinists' Association. An Act to regulate the amount of license or regulatory tax, which any County, City and County or incorporated cities or towns or chartered cities or towns in the State of California may fix or impose upon persons, firms or individuals manufacturing their products in the State of California and having a fixed place of business therein where such goods or products are manufactured.

Referred to Legislative Agent—From the Moving Picture Operators' Union with reference to certain sanitary facilities.

Referred to Secretary—From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, with reference to unemployment in that city.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., with reference to the unfair brands of tobacco.

Communication—From the Shipyard Laborers' Union, with reference to the Hall Association is being supplied with power from the Great Power Company. Moved that the communication be returned to the writer and the subject matter referred to the Directors of the Hall Association. Carried.

Communication from the New York State Federation of Labor, requesting Council to co-operate with other Central Bodies in securing funds for people of Ireland. Moved that the request be complied with; carried.

Resolutions—Were introduced by Secretary O'Connell, requesting the Council to endorse the plan proposed by the Bulletin for the benefit of the people of Ireland. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, The American Committee for Relief of Ireland is conducting a nation-wide drive, non-sectarian and non-political, to raise funds for the relief of the starving children, women and men in Ireland; and

Whereas, The Northern California Branch of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland is endeavoring to raise its quota of \$150,000 for the relief of the stricken people of Ireland; and

Whereas, It is planned by the San Francisco Bulletin to stage a monster benefit, to be known as "Old Timers' Night," at the Coliseum, Thursday evening, April 7, the entire proceeds from which will be turned over to the Northern California Branch of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council does hereby indorse the benefit planned by the San Francisco Bulletin; does hereby pledge its support and co-operation in insuring the financial success of the proposed benefit, and does hereby urge all affiliated unions to do all within their power to make the benefit performance an unqualified success, to the end that Northern

California may raise its full quota of the nation-wide fund for the relief of our starving fellow-workers and their families in Ireland.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Bowns, requesting to express its regrets in the loss of a champion of the rights of labor, and that when the Council adjourns it do so out of respect to the memory of Cardinal James Gibbons. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, In the death of Cardinal James Gibbons Christianity loses a great Churchman, the nation loses a great American, one who cherished American traditions and engaged his every energy in promoting the highest American ideals.

Labor loses a champion of the right to accomplish by collective bargaining what the individual could not obtain, a fearless defender of unions and union principles; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, declares its sense of the irreparable loss which the nation and organized labor suffered in his death; and be it further

Resolved, That when this Council adjourns it will do so in respect to the memory of Cardinal James Gibbons.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of the controversy between the Cap Makers' Union and a suspended member now working as foreman, your committee recommends that the matter be referred to the Secretary. The request of the Water Front Federation for a boycott on the Hind-Rolph Company, the matter was laid over to await the result of a conference. At said conference that it is believed that some progress was made. On the request of the Culinary Workers for action against Mead's Restaurants, the matter was referred to the Secretary. Since Monday the manager has promised to remedy the conditions complained of. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Butchers No. 115—The Independent Market has settled with the union. Culinary Workers—Have settled differences with Mead Company. Jitney Bus Operators—Are retaining membership and making progress.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on bills and warrants ordered drawn for same.

The chair introduced Edward Flore, President of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, who extended fraternal greetings.

New Business—Moved to concur in the report of the president and to refrain from recount on Police Judges; carried.

Election of Member of Executive Committee—Delegates Daly, Mull, Hawkins, Buehrer, Haggerty and Flatley were appointed to take charge of the election. Reported 115 votes cast—Henry Boyen, 68; Harry McDowell, 47. Delegate Boyen was declared elected.

Fraternally submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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**STATEMENTS OF THE OWNERSHIP,  
MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,  
REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CON-  
GRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.**

Of the Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, Cal., for April 1, 1921.

County of San Francisco } ss.  
State of California }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Manager of The Labor Clarion and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 16th and Capp Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Editor—James W. Mullen, 16th and Capp Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, 16th and Capp Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, 16th and Capp Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

San Francisco Labor Council, Wm. T. Bonsor, President, 16th and Capp Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 16th and Capp Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)—None.

JAMES W. MULLEN,  
Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of March, 1921.

JAMES W. DOHERTY,  
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.  
(My commission expires May 10, 1921.)

**GOMPERS BACKS WOOD'S PLEA.**

"When General Wood asked me to be on his committee for the relief of the starving Armenians," Samuel Gompers told a Washington audience at a meeting in behalf of the Near East Relief, "I said I could not fail to give my time, even if my heart had not dictated, to serve in so great an humanitarian cause.

"The sufferings of the Armenians touch the heart of all mankind. The principle of the Brotherhood of Man is not limited by the seas or lands of the earth, but embraces all mankind. Particularly must that principle be applied when the call for help comes from a 'brother-in-arms,' as were these, our Allies in the Near East. The service we render them should be one of honor and love, not simply one of duty."

Samuel Gompers, Warren S. Stone and John McParland are the labor representatives on General Leonard Wood's committee which is making a nation-wide appeal for support of the work of the Near East Relief to save the women and children of Armenia from death by starvation.

The slowness of Liberty Bonds in reaching par proves only that Liberty Bonds are still a bargain.—Delaware (Ohio) Gazette.

**WIT REVEALS THEFT.**

Sergeant Leroy Richardson walked into the Marine Recruiting Station at 320 Market street, a few days ago.

"Come to re-enlist, boys," he announced. "What else is there left for a fellow to do in San Francisco on St. Patrick's day?"

Enter Sergeant Harry A. Ervin.

"Hello, Leroy!" he greeted his old chum. "So you're going to do it all over again?"

Leroy shook hands and admitted that such was his intention.

"By the way," asked Ervin, "have you been getting back any lieutenant's watches lately?"

Then it came out that Sergeant Leroy Richardson was chief of police, chief jailer and chief bottle-washer of such affairs generally, coincident with the epoch that saw Ervin making romance and history in the Island of Guam.

"Leroy had the shock of his young life at that time," explained Ervin as Richardson made a desperate effort to change the subject.

"The lieutenant's watch was stolen, and nobody could have stolen it except one of the prisoners or Leroy himself.

"Suspicion pointed to one of the trustees named Manuel. But Leroy had abiding faith in Manuel, and nothing could convince him of his guilt. All the same, he tackled the man and raked him with questions. Manuel wept over the charge, and in a thousand ways proved his innocence and his love for his kind of jailers, and he did it so beautifully that it was all Leroy could do to hold back from weeping himself.

"But it looked as though nobody else could have taken the lieutenant's watch, and it was up to Leroy to get it back for him.

"He was getting distracted when he got a great inspiration, and set to work accordingly.

"A couple of hours later, when night had fallen, he got all the prisoners together and talked to them about the watch like a father.

"And now," said he, "as none of you will confess to being the thief, I am going to find it out anyhow. You all know what an ordeal means. If not, you ought to. It's a miracle anyway, and the one infallible way of detecting a thief.

"He had closed all the doors and windows in one of the jail offices, and it was completely dark. He opened the door and showed it to the prisoners. On a little table in the center they could just discern through the gloom when the door was ajar that a box was standing. Then he closed the door.

"In that box on the table, he told his prisoners, there's a sacred rooster, it is his miraculous gift to know the touch of a thief. He knows that one of you stole the lieutenant's watch.

"Now all of you will go into that room. I won't go with you. There will be no light, but each man must lay his hand on that box when he enters. The rooster won't hurt any of you; but the moment the man who stole the watch touches the box he will begin to crow, and I'll know who is the thief!

"The unfortunate prisoners passed in, one by one. Not a murmur came from the box, not a cluck.

"The sergeant ordered them out again, one by one, and made each man open his hand before him as he passed.

"Each one had a dab of wet paint on his fingers where he had touched the box, in which there never was a rooster.

"When Manuel came along, his fingers were as clean as a whistle.

"Now, Manuel, said Leroy, where is the lieutenant's watch?"

"Manuel gave up the watch. The rest of the story is a matter of prison discipline, not always clearly defined in the regulations."

In all the reports of the stealing of Government securities, we always read about the theft of Liberty Bonds, never of German marks. It is fine discrimination, perhaps on the part of the thieves.—Barre (Vt.) Times.

WALTER N.  
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Players' Club.  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Regent Theatre.  
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Searchlight Theatre.  
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium.  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.  
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

## CHILD LABOR IN IMPERIAL VALLEY.

"No," says Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, in the current number of The American Child, answering the question of the El Centro Progress, "Is Child Welfare Report a Libel on Imperial Valley?" "The National Child Labor Committee is not responsible for the bad conditions existing in the Valley and other rural sections of California in regard to child labor and school attendance. We are responsible only for the description of these conditions in our recently published report entitled, 'California the Golden,' copies of which are available for distribution. Instead of our being unfair to California, California is unfair to herself in permitting the conditions we have described. The fact that other states have failed to protect children against rural child labor does not relieve California of her responsibility for her own children.

"Evidently the editor of The Progress did not read the report carefully," continues Mr. Lovejoy, "else his comment would not have been made up so largely of misquotations. We did not say that 'children three years old are made to pick cotton' or that 'children five years old are compelled to pick all day.' The statements as they appear in the original report are as follows: 'All kinds of children pick—even those as young as three years,' and 'Five-year-old children pick steadily all day.' These absolutely correct statements do not imply a majority of workers of these ages. They simply call attention to the fact that in work done by family groups children as young as three can be and are utilized. Their presence in the hot fields for long hours does constitute a bad phase of the child labor situation.

"The Progress takes exception to the statements that 'school attendance and child labor laws are violated more in Imperial Valley than in any other part of the State' and that 'between 2500 and 3000 children are out of school picking cotton.' These statements in the article are based upon statements by officials of the State government of California and can be verified from the records in the Capitol at Sacramento. If it be true, as the Progress implies, that the school and labor laws are as much violated elsewhere in California the conditions generally must be pretty bad, and I say it is the duty of the Progress to help make these conditions known.

"As for the number of children out of school the Progress says: 'Deduct the children of Mexican contract laborers—thicker than bees in a hive—and the number would not be any greater than in other sections of the State.' This, as our report shows, is very doubtful. But why deduct the Mexican children. Isn't a child in this enlightened country entitled to an education and a happy childhood, free from toil, even though his parents may be laborers and Mexicans at that? The fact that conditions may be worse in the country from which they come is not a valid excuse for denying a foreign-born child his right to an education so that employers or parents may profit from his labor. The Progress gives the impression that in its opinion Mexicans and Hindoos and Negroes don't count, anyway. But every individual within our borders is a part of the American population. Unless we give him our best, he will give us his worst.

"California had a child labor law which should be enforced but is very poorly enforced in the Imperial Valley and elsewhere in the State—for reasons given in detail in our report. Shortage of schools is not the whole of the explanation. Children are not attending even where there are schools—many of them are working. We understand that a bill is pending in the Legislature appropriating money for the enforcement of the child labor law in rural districts. We learn also that more attendance officers for rural California may be provided for in another bill before the Leg-

islature. Hopeful also are the plans of the State Department of Education for the employment of traveling teachers to follow the migratory families in their seasonal occupations and take charge of their children. In general, the solution of the rural child labor problem in California and through the United States is schools where the children are and children in the schools where the schools are.

"There is more child labor in rural than in urban America," continues Mr. Lovejoy, "and some of it is just as bad as in the cities. The idyllic conception of country life stands in the way of popular recognition even of its existence. The conspicuous feature of rural child labor is its interference with school attendance. The average school term in the United States is 140 days, while the city term is 180 days. Of every 100 children enrolled in city schools, the daily attendance is 80, while of every hundred enrolled in rural schools only 68 are in daily attendance. So that for every hundred days of schooling received by the average city child, the average country child gets only 65. Studies made by the National Child Labor Committee show that child labor on farms and ranches causes as much absence from school as illness, bad weather, bad roads, distance of home from school, and indifference of parents or children all combined—and sometimes even exceeds the absences caused by all these other factors. Is this situation democratic—this inequality of educational opportunity as between the children of the city and the children of the country and as between the children of the well-to-do and the children of the poor? Does it help prepare children for citizenship and democracy?

Trade unions are authorized by our statutes and are approved and supported by the enlightened sentiment of all right-thinking men, and their benefits, both to their members and the general public, are seen and appreciated by every unprejudiced mind.—Judge Bland of Appellate Court of Missouri.

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Bagley's Old Colony	12c
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**RELIEF CAMPAIGN.**

Relief for the starving, homeless women and children of Ireland is the object of the drive for funds planned by the Northern California Branch of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland for April 5th to 7th, inclusive.

Division commanders will have charge of battalions of volunteer workers during the three days' intensive drive for funds for the relief of the stricken women and children of Ireland.

Beginning April 5th and continuing for three days, these volunteer workers, directed by division commanders and lieutenants will cover every precinct in Northern California and will not overlook a man, woman or child in their efforts to raise \$150,000, which is Northern California's quota of the nation-wide fund being raised by the American Committee for Relief in Ireland.

Prior to and during the drive of three days, beginning April 5th, an army of "four minute men" will tour the motion picture houses and the theatres and in brief speeches will tell of the great need for funds for the relief of the women and children of Ireland, thousands of whom are slowly starving to death and many thousands more who are without adequate clothing and shelter.

The reports of the deplorable conditions among the women and children of Ireland that are reaching this country are from a most authentic source, coming, as they do, from a committee of Quakers from Philadelphia who are now in Ireland making investigations and personally distributing the money, food and clothing being sent from the United States.

**DECREASE IN FARM VALUE.**

The average price of plow land per acre in this country decreased about 7 per cent during the past year, according to the Department of Agriculture. The average value per acre of this land was \$83.78 on March 1 of this year, as compared to \$90.91 in 1920 and \$74.31 in 1919. Reduction in prices of crops is responsible for the decrease, says the department.

The heaviest drop is in the southern states, where cotton is the principal crop. In some sections of these states the decline is 30 per cent. Probably the greatest drop in one state is in Kentucky, where tobacco lands have dropped from \$70 per acre last year to \$53 per acre this year. Western states show the least decline, and in California, Oregon and Colorado there is a slight increase. The report shows a rapid increase in the price of land from 1917 to 1920, when the highest price was reached. The decline during the past year is not as great as the increase from 1919 to 1920. Land prices are still higher than any year preceding 1920.

If you're doing your best you are a success. But are you absolutely certain you are doing your best? Think it over very carefully and prayerfully.—Forbes Magazine.

**JOLTS GOVERNMENT BY THUGS.**

At Williamson, West Virginia, a jury has decreed that Sid Hatfield and fifteen co-defendants are not guilty of a conspiracy to kill Albert Feltz, a Baldwin-Feltz detective, and government by thugs has been given its hardest jolt in this state.

When the jury announced its verdict Judge Bailey ordered the defendants to give bond for their appearance to answer the charge of killing six other detectives. The accused were permitted to return to their homes in Matewan.

The shooting followed an attempt by the detectives to oust striking miners from company houses at Matewan last May. Sid Hatfield is chief of police at that place and refused to become identified with the thugs. It was shown at the trial that the warrants to oust the miners were forgeries and that Albert Feltz had suggested that Hatfield be paid "\$200 or \$300 a month" to side with them. It was also shown that the thugs were refused permission by Mayor Testerman to install a machine gun in Matewan.

Under these conditions the detectives attempted to evict the miners without conforming with law. In an instant guns were brought into play and resulted in the deaths of Mayor Testerman, two other citizens of Matewan and seven detectives.

The attorneys for the defense charged that not one lawyer for the prosecution could say that he represents the state of West Virginia. It was also charged that T. L. Feltz, general manager of the detective agency, and brother of one of the slain detectives, "feeds the attorneys."

Strenuous efforts were made by the prosecution to keep the union question out of the trial, but these attorneys were not so particular when the jury was being selected. At that time Judge Bailey sustained them in the claim that no trade unionist should be a member of the jury, regardless of his oath that he was qualified to render a just verdict.

The prosecution claimed that the killings were the result of a conspiracy on the part of Hatfield and others. The defense claimed self-defense and insisted that they were "quicker" than the thugs, and if Hatfield and Testerman were for sale they would be immune from attack.

**NAB THIS FELLOW.**

Members of organized labor in Arkansas, Missouri and Nebraska have been systematically swindled by a crook who passes as Burton Wilder, representing himself to be a member of Local No. 125, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Portland, Ore. Claiming that he was traveling with his wife and family in a Ford car that had broken down, Wilder secured various loans, ranging from \$15 to \$50, on his promise to make repayment when he reached St. Louis, his ostensible destination.

Wilder is believed to possess a number of traveling cards, which he will continue to use until his career is checked. Workers are warned to be on guard for him and to communicate promptly

any information concerning him to P. E. Thomas, secretary of Local No. 593, Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, Creston, Iowa, or B. M. Arendall, 110 North Three and One-Half Street, Paragould, Ark.

**DEMAND CHEAPER RATES.**

The Texas House of Representatives demands that railroad rates be reduced. The lawmakers declared:

"Whereas, It is noted the railroads are putting into effect greatly increased rates, both freight and passenger, and at the same time giving notice of wage reduction; and

"Whereas, The said increased rates have been secured from the Interstate Commerce Commission based on the present wage scale; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we condemn the unwarranted action of the railroads in this matter and appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce the rates of the railroads."

Copies of the resolution have been forwarded to federal officials.

**T. V. O'CONNOR DECLINED.**

T. V. O'Connor of Buffalo, president of the International Longshoremen's Union, went to Washington last week for a conference with President Harding. O'Connor was prominently spoken of for Secretary of Labor while the President was building his cabinet. After his conference at the White House it was announced that O'Connor had declined an offer extended through Secretary Davis to become Assistant Secretary of Labor. The Labor Secretary said that E. H. Henning of San Diego, appointed Assistant Secretary on March 5, had agreed to retain the place only temporarily, the resignation of Louis F. Post, former Assistant Secretary, on March 4, having left the Secretary without an assistant.

The place was offered to Mr. O'Connor by telegram, and he went to Washington to tell the President and Secretary Davis that he preferred to retain his present work with the Longshoremen's Union.

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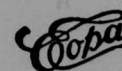
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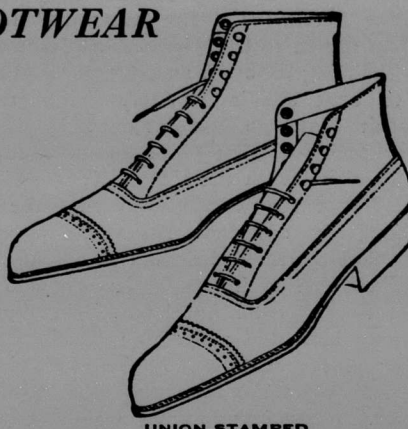
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### INDORSE IRISH RELIEF DRIVE.

The campaign being conducted in Northern California for funds for the relief of the stricken people of Ireland has received the unanimous indorsement of the Labor Council.

### WAGING CAMPAIGN.

The Cigarmakers' Union is conducting a campaign to increase the demand for union-made cigars in San Francisco.

A similar campaign is being conducted by the Hatters' Union in the interest of the label of the United Hatters of North America.

### NEED OF STATE BUILDING CODE.

Senate Bill 303, introduced by Senator Jones, provides for the preparation of a State Building Construction Code by the Industrial Accident Commission, in co-operation with other interested agencies, for presentation to the next session of the Legislature.

The purpose of the bill is to give the Industrial Accident Commission jurisdiction to draft an adequate building code which will relieve the dangerous and inadequate requirements now existing throughout the different parts of the State. It is proposed to draft this code in a similar manner to all the safety orders issued by the Industrial Accident Commission and its enforcement will affect many towns in California which are without building inspection departments.

In line with the policy of the Commission it is intended not to interfere with those cities which have adequate building inspection departments, but to co-operate with them for the safe construction of buildings, and to strengthen building ordinances in towns where such regulations are inadequate. Attempts will be made to draft a code with broad general requirements for fire protection, sanitation and structural safety; to cover only the essential features of construction such as will safeguard life and property. Such safeguarding will not be a burden to the public, but a sound business investment. State building codes and regulations have been adopted in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin, and California should follow their example.

### CRACKER BAKERS.

The Cracker Bakers' Union has adopted a new wage scale and working agreement which has been submitted to the Labor Council for approval. The executive committee of the Council will report on the matter tonight.

### CALIFORNIA CO-OPERATIVE MEAT CO.

Nomination for officers, namely, president, manager and six directors, will be received from members of the company, and should be filed not later than April 10, 1921, at the company's office, southeast corner Twelfth and Harrison, Oakland, Calif. The election will be held in May and the date announced later.

### SAFETY PUBLICATION.

The March issue of the California Safety News, published monthly by the Industrial Accident Commission, is just off the press. Copies are mailed anywhere free of charge when persons interested in accident prevention send their requests to the office, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

### AID WORKING BOYS.

The Labor Council has advised all affiliated unions to purchase the tickets sent them for the pageant and carnival to be given in the Civic Auditorium next Saturday night for the benefit of the San Francisco Working Boys' Club, which is non-sectarian and which provides home, education, employment and recreation for homeless and friendless boys, regardless of race or creed.

### PRESSMEN ADVANCE.

Newark (N. J.) wages of pressmen employed on newspapers have been advanced \$4.20 a week, as the result of arbitration. The new rates are \$49 a week for foremen and \$43.20 for pressmen. An additional \$1.80 will be paid for Sunday morning papers when the work is performed on Saturday night. The award dates back to October of last year.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

### SMOKE IF YOU LIKE.

Smoke, economize—or don't do either. The Orpheum places all these opportunities before its patrons. Different parts of the large auditorium are devoted to meet the wishes of every amusement seeker.

Speaking of smoking, the dress circle and loges cater especially to the man who likes to puff his cigar or draw on his cigarette while he watches the show. The women go there, too—not to smoke, of course, but to be with their escort who blows smoke wreaths during the acts.

The family circle is the asset for the man of large family. With money conditions tightening up, it now is all the more imperative for many to save. Thus the family circle with its comfortable seats which afford perfect hearing and seeing becomes more popular than ever.

Nor is the family circle only for the person of lesser means; every night it catches the vast overflow of fun seekers who arrive too late for downstairs seats. These people go higher and pay less and see the show just as enjoyably as if they were on the lower floor.

And the matinees—they also afford opportunities for saving. Seventy-five cents obtains best downstairs seats during the regular week-day afternoons and there are very many good seats for fifty cents.

### BILL OF RIGHTS FILED.

In filing eleven proposals with the Railway Labor Board, B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employees' department, American Federation of Labor, declared that the attitude of labor in its controversy with railroad managers has been in accord with President Harding's announced policy of adjusting differences before they result in conflict.

The trade unionist declared that the following principles were the minimum in labor's bill of rights:

Eight-hour day and adequate wages; proper rates for overtime; arrangement of working shifts to permit of reasonable working conditions; reasonable rules for health and safety; definition of the work of each craft; proper apprenticeship rules; four years' apprentice; the right of the majority of each craft to determine what organization shall represent them; right to select grievance committee; protecting seniority of workers; right to organize without discrimination.

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